

ST. HELENS BOYS MEET IN FRANCE

After Traveling Thousands of Miles Boys Meet in France

There is an old saying that "the world is not so large after all" and the truth of this saying was demonstrated when Cecil Ross of the Aviation corps, U. S. A., walked into a Y. M. C. A. hut in a French village and saw Lester (Little Duke) Wellington. It was the first time in 18 months that the two boys had been together. Lester enlisted in the aviation corps when the war started. He was given a few months training in the United States and then sent to France. A few weeks after Lester enlisted Cecil also answered the call and enlisted in the aviation corps. He was sent to Texas to the aviation training school and from Texas to Canada for further training. He was then sent back to the Texas school and later sent to England and has been serving with a detachment of English aviators. Recently he was transferred to the American squadron and sent to a certain French town. Of course all the boys go to the Y. M. C. A. and Cecil, the first night he was in the village, looked up the hut and about the first person he ran across was Lester Wellington. While not in the same squadron, the boys are in the same camp and they are tickled to death to be near each other. Both wrote home telling of their meeting and expressing their joy at being able to serve together.

ADVANCE IN RATES ASKED

Columbia & Nehalem River Line Puts Matter Up to Commission

The Columbia & Nehalem River railroad, which runs from Kerry into the Nehalem valley, wants to advance its rates for forest products. Statements of the officials of the company have been submitted to the public service commission of Oregon, showing that the business is being handled at a loss, due to the increased cost of operation. A 65 per cent increase was asked, or whatever the commission thought proper and right. Testimony showed that about 65 per cent of all the timber coming into the Columbia River district comes off of this line.

A hearing that has been in progress for three days at the office of the commissioners in the courthouse concluded today. The government had advanced the company \$50,000 to tide them over the present emergency and a logger operating on their line has advanced another \$50,000. The Emergency Fleet Corporation and other government interests have evinced their desire to have the company enabled to continue operations.

POPULAR SCIENCE

In spite of the length of the neck of the giraffe there are only seven joints in it.

Seaweed, chemically treated and fire-proofed and made into pads is used as a sound killing lining for walls.

If a baby had the appetite of a young potato beetle it would eat from 50 to 100 pounds of food every 24 hours.

The lightest wood known is the balsam wood, which is found in Central America and the northern states of South America.

SITKA SPRUCE ON COLUMBIA RIVER

The National Hardware and Accessories Journal, which is published monthly by Edgar P. Hellmuth at St. Louis, Mo., has in its July number, quite a few interesting pictures. One of them is on the back cover and is a picture of a train load of spruce logs for airplane building. The caption under the picture is "Hauling in a Big Sitka Spruce in Puget Sound Country for Shipbuilding." It's a real picture of real spruce and the spruce might have come from Sitka or some Alaska point and be in Puget Sound, for when the photographer took the picture, he didn't know the Hardware Journal was going to take the big spruce logs all the way from Ilwaco, Washington, which is at the mouth of the Columbia river, and send them to Puget Sound, otherwise he would have taken the name off of the flat cars on which the logs were loaded, but not knowing that Puget Sound was going to use this "Sitka" spruce for "shipbuilding" the photographer allowed the name to remain on the flat car and it stands out in bold letters "Ilwaco Railway & Navigation Company." Now most of us know that railroad is the narrow gauge road which runs from Megler, just across from Astoria and on the Washington side of the river, to Ilwaco and Nahcotta, so it appears to us, that it would be rather a difficult matter to get this "Sitka" spruce on the Ilwaco railway and then deliver it to Puget Sound. About the only way it could be done, would be to dump the logs into the Columbia at Ilwaco, tow them to Kalama, Wash., and load them on cars to be shipped to Puget Sound via the N. P. Railway, but then a small matter like having Alaska spruce brought to Willapa harbor, loaded on a narrow gauge railway and hauled to the Columbia River, dumped into the river, towed upstream for 100 miles and then hauled by train to Puget Sound, is easy for the Hardware Journal, because after showing the picture of the logs aboard the narrow gauge cars, the information is to the effect that the logs will be used on Puget Sound for shipbuilding. Until this time, we were not aware that spruce was in great demand for ship timbers, but it must be the case, because the Hardware Journal has a picture to verify its statements.

Although the editor knows about every foot of the Ilwaco dock and recognizes it in the picture, we cannot dispute the Journal's statement that the logs are Sitka spruce and bound for Puget Sound, but it is our idea that the spruce was logged on the Nasel river, floated down to Nahcotta and loaded on cars and is destined for some box factory in Astoria, but not knowing the exact facts and having only the assertion of the Hardware Journal, we do not dare to say our surmise is correct, although we feel mighty sure it is.

SLOW ON SUGAR—WHY?

Because—
German submarines sunk sugar boats.
Boats have been released to help feed Belgium.
Germans have rendered useless the sugar beet factories of Northern France.
Our own crop of sugar is smaller than anticipated.

LABOR RECRUITING AFTER AUGUST 1

To minimize the danger of interruption to war work in effecting the change from present competitive methods of labor recruiting, the government's central labor recruiting program, as heretofore announced, provides that at the outset employers may continue to hire unskilled laborers who apply for work without solicitation and that private field forces may be utilized under control of the United States Employment Service.

In order that the United States employment service may be as effective as possible, it is highly important that each employer engaged in war work keep the local office of the United States Employment Service informed from day to day of his exact needs for unskilled labor.

Private Recruiting of Unskilled Labor

The regulations which govern private recruiting are as follows:

1. Employers may continue to hire workers who apply at the plant without solicitation, direct or indirect.
2. The federal director of employment in each state is authorized to grant permission to employer to use their own field agents for recruiting unskilled workers under his direction and control for war industries located within the state.

3. Permission to recruit unskilled laborers in states other than the one in which the work is located may be secured from the director general of the United States employment service upon the recommendation of the federal director of employment for the state in which the men are needed. Such permission will be communicated by the director general to the federal directors for the states in which the labor is needed and from which it is to be recruited.

4. No unskilled labor may be transported from one state to another without authorization from the director general, to be secured by application through the federal director of employment for the state in which the labor is recruited. No laborers may be moved from one employment district to another within a state without authorization from the federal director of employment for the state.

5. Employers who receive permission to transfer workers from one state to another or from one district to another within any state must file a statement with the nearest employment service office, of the number of men transferred, the wages offered, and other terms and conditions of employment promised to the men.

6. Employers who are permitted to use their own field agents for recruiting labor must in no case use any free-charging agency, or use any agents or labor scouts who are paid for their work on a commission basis.

7. All advertising for unskilled labor, whether by card, poster, newspaper, handbill or any other medium is prohibited after August 1, 1918. This applies to all employers engaged wholly or partly in war work, whose maximum force, including skilled and unskilled laborers, exceeds 100.

Recruiting Skilled Labor

No restrictions are for the time being placed upon employers engaged in war work in recruiting their own skilled labor, other than that they should so conduct their efforts as to avoid taking or causing restlessness among men who are already engaged in other war work, including railroads, mines and farms, as well as work covered by direct and sub-contracts for departments of the United States government.

Federal directors of the United States employment service for the several states are instructed to give every possible assistance to employers engaged in war work who desire to recruit skilled labor.

Employers in war work are at present under no restrictions as to advertising for skilled labor, other than that all advertising should be designed and concluded so as to avoid creating restlessness among men in war work (as above described).

Employers in Non-War Work

Non-war industries should not offer superior inducements or in any other way undertake to compete for labor with the government or with employers engaged in war work (as above described). Observance of the letter and spirit of this provision is necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war. Methods of recruiting and of advertising which do not offend against it are permitted.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
J. B. Deamore, Director General.

Sawing wood and carrying coal are home industries.

Ask Anyone Who Has Used It

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it.

NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS INCREASE

Receipts from the National Forests in the fiscal year 1918, ending June 30, exceeded those for 1917 by almost \$129,000 and totaled over \$3,574,000, nearly one-fifth of which came from the twenty-seven forests of the north Pacific district, according to District Forester Geo. H. Cecil, Portland. The increase does not come up to the big increase of the year before, which was more than \$600,000, but still shows a healthy growth in most lines of business on the forests. The cost of operating the forests was about \$4,000,000 and was practically the same as in the previous year. This is exclusive of the additional expenditures caused by the very serious fire situation and for which a special deficiency appropriation of over \$700,000 was made by Congress.

This year's increase in receipts, according to the forestry officials, came mainly from the larger number of livestock grazed, although every revenue-producing activity on the forests except timber business and permits for water power contributed its share. The timber business fell off in consequence of the general let-up in private building activities on account of the war, the dislocation of transportation facilities during much of the year, and the labor situation, especially in the Northwest, where the timber business is ordinarily largest.

TO CURE DEFECTIVES

Cape May, N. J.—The first army medical school for the reconstruction of defects of hearing and speech of soldiers has been opened here under the division of physical reconstruction of the Surgeon General's office. It is a part of army hospital No. 11, located in what was formerly a luxurious hotel built by a land syndicate. Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Richardson of the army medical corps is the director of the school, which is said to be the first of the kind in the world.

Returned soldiers with hearing destroyed or impaired or suffering from partial or total loss of speech are to be educated physically and vocationally.

The school opened with a full corps of teachers and enough patients to occupy their time.

Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, who came here to establish the school is professor of laryngology and otology in the George Washington university. He joined the army when this country entered the war.

"You're under arrest," exclaimed the officer as he stopped the automobile.

"What for?" inquired Mr. Chugins.

"I haven't made up my mind yet. I'll just look over your lights, an' your license, an' your numbers, an' so forth. I know I can get you for somethin'."—Nebraska Legal News.

NOTICE OF SALE

State of Oregon, County of Multnomah.
In the County Court—In Probate. No. 7906.

In re Estate of Jacob Franklin Maybach, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah, duly made and entered in the above entitled estate on the 29th day of November, 1916, as modified May 22, 1918, the undersigned administratrix of said estate will, from and after Monday, the 16th day of September, 1918, proceed to sell at private sale in one parcel, for cash and credit, to the highest bidder, subject to the confirmation of the said Court, all of the following property of the said estate situated in the County of Columbia and State of Oregon, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2) and the south half of the northeast quarter (SE 1/4 NE 1/4) of Section six (6), and Lots three (3), four (4), and five (5) and the southeast quarter (SE 1/4 NW 1/4) of Section six (6) in Township three (3) north, range two (2) West of Willamette Meridian, containing three hundred and fourteen (314) acres more or less, according to the United States government surveys, said premises being the north half (N 1/2) of said Section six (6), together with the dower estate of Nettie Maybach as widow of said decedent therein.

Terms of sale, six thousand dollars (\$6000) cash, balance of bid payable in equal installments due July 1, 1919, January 1 and July 1, 1920 and January 1, 1921, with interest on deferred payments at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, evidenced by promissory notes of the purchaser, secured by first mortgage on said premises, with privilege to the purchaser of logging such eighty (80) acres thereof on making each deferred payment as may hereinafter be agreed upon and confirmed by the Court.

Bids will be received at my residence, 1681 Westanna Street in the City of Portland, County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, or at the office of my attorney, Thad W. Vreeland, 1020 Chamber of Commerce Building in said city.
Dated, Portland, Oregon, August 15, 1918.

NETTIE MAYBACH,
Administratrix.
THAD W. VREELAND,
Attorney for Administratrix,
1020 Chamber of Commerce,
Portland, Oregon.
First publication, August 16th, 1918
Last publication, Sept. 13th, 1918.

INTERESTING IMMIGRANTS

Did you ever wonder where all the plants and flowers came from? Of course God made them all, but they were not all native of this country. The following list tells you how they came here:

Madder came from the east.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
Oats originated in North Africa.
The poppy came originally from Siberia.

Parsley was first known in Sardinia.

The pear and apple came from Europe.

Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.

The sunflower was brought from Peru.

The gourd is probably an eastern plant.

The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.

FASHION NOTES

As a rule coats are belted.
Blouses are worn outside skirts.
All shades of pink are prominent.
Earrings of jet are great favorites.
Coats and dresses frequently have yokes.

There is much novelty shown in sleeves.

Turbans of tulle are worn in the evening.

Worsted or silk monograms replace metal monograms on fabric handbags.

Tiniest lace frills appear on some of the most charming new cotton waists.

Stone marten, dyed to look like skunk, is one of the new furs of the summer.

The cucumber came from the East Indies.

The quince came from Crete.

The radish is a native of China and Japan.

Peas are of Egyptian origin.

Horseradish is from southern Europe.

Watermelons

—WE HAVE THEM BY THE TON—

GREAT BIG Juicy, Ripe Redmeat Melons

Order One for Your Sunday Dinner

2½c Per Pound

When You Read this Ad, Take Down the Phone, Call 80, and Tell us to Send You a Melon

St. Helens Mercantile Co.

COLUMBIA COUNTY FAIR AT ST. HELENS

SEPT 18, 19, 20

BIGGEST AND BEST COUNTY FAIR IN OREGON

Splendid Livestock Exhibits
Dairy Exhibits
Agricultural Exhibits

Liberal Prizes

—The School Exhibit this year will be an Education With-
in Itself. Plan Now to Attend the Fair. If you Have Any-
thing to Exhibit, Bring it, Perhaps You Will Receive a
Prize. Send for the Premium List and Take a Part in the
Fair—Because it is Your Fair.

Information Gladly Furnished by

W. J. FULLERTON,
President, Warren

J. W. ALLEN,
Secretary, St. Helens

The
Columbia County
Fair

MEET YOUR FRIENDS THERE

Printing that Pleases

That is the kind that we do in our
JOB DEPARTMENT

Billheads, Statements
Letterheads, Envelopes, Booklets
Programs, Cards

and anything in the Printing line

Do you need any of these. Paper is
advancing and it will pay you to place
your order NOW for any printing you
may need or will soon need.

Let us Figure on Your Printing
Requirements

The St. Helens Mist